BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPFODROME.-Every afternoon at 2 DALT'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER-"Heart of Mid-lothian."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- "The Black Crook." LYCEUM THEATER.—Enclish Opera Bouffe: "La Fille de Madame Augot." Mass Emily Soidene. OLYMPIC THEATER.—Varieties. Sol. Smith Russell. PARK THEATER .- "The Gilded Age." John T. Raymond. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS -Birch and Wambold. Union Square Theater .- "Jane Eyre." Miss Charlotte Thompson. WALLACK'S THEATER .- "The Shaughraun." Dion Bouci-

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY .- At 4 : Organ Concert. STEINWAY HALL -Lecture. Carl Schurz.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-Ninth Page-4th, 5th, and 6th columns. BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS-Eighth Page-6th col-BOARD AND ROOMS—Ninth Page—34 column.

LESINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page—ist column.

CORFORATION NOTICES—Eighth Page—5th column.

UNANCES FOR BUSICESS MEN—Eighth Page—5th column.

DANCING ACADEMIES—Sixth Page—5th column.

DENTISIEY—North Page—3d column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—Eighth Page—5th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—Eighth Page—5th column.

LERY GOODS—Math Page—1st and 21 columns.

LUROFEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixth Page—4th, 5th, and

6th columns

EUROFEAN HOTELS—Sixth Page—4th, 5th, and

EAN HOTELS-Sixth Page-5th and 6th columns. FINANCIAL - Espaia Page-5th column.
PURNITURE - viola Page-24 column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.-Ninth Page-24

COMPUS.

HOTELS—Ninth Page—3d column.
HOTELS—Ninth Page—4th and 5th columns.
LEGAL NOTE ES—Vinth Page—21 column.
LECTRES AND MENTINGS—Ninth Page—6th column.
LEAU OFFICES—Eighth Page—5th column.
MARKEASES AND DEATHS—Pitth Page—6th column.
MARKEASES AND DEATHS—Pitth Page—6th column.
MINCALLANDOSS—Ninth Page—1st column; Tenth Page—

1 INSTRUMENTS-Ninth Page-6th column. Fills aros - Sigh Page 31 and 4th columns.

1- Sigh Page 31 and 4th columns.

1- Sigh Page 31 and 4th columns.

1- Sigh Page 3th Page 3th and 6th column; New 3th Page 4th column; New 3th Page 4th column; New 3th Page 3t JESTY-Sich Page-6th column; COUNTRY-Sight Tage-6th column; To Exchange-Sigh Page-6th

1808 BANKS-Flighth Page-5th column. SAVES BY ACCIDING NITH Page 23 August 18 Augus

OATS AND HAILBOADS-Eighth Page-5th and 6th OCEAN Ninth Page-1st column.

THACHARD - Fight Page-5in column.
TO LET, CITY PROPERTY-Sight Page-6th column; COUNTRY-Nix4 : Par. -6 : column. Wis7 : Elisours-Ninth Page-31 column.

Lusiness Notices.

SENSIBLE, SOUND, AND SAFE-The Low Rate THE GLACE PHOTOGRAPHS, at \$5 per dozen, TRON-CLADS, a strong, serviceable SHOE for

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per annum. Advertising Rates.

Dany Thibung, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line.

SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.

WERRLY TRIBUNE, \$2, 83, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

Terms, each in advance.

Address. The Tribung. New-York.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boots, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. Advertisements received at up-town offices, 54 W. Sidest, or 205 W. 23dest,; at the Harlem Office, 2,336 Fourth-ave, between 12th and 130th-sis; and at the brooklyn Branch Office, 23 Washington-st, next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE,-An office for TRIBUNE Ad-

vertisements and sanscriptions is now open in London, No. 8: First-st., E. C. All English and Continental advertisements untended for insertion in The New-York Tenerys should be sent direct to the London Office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single bepies of the paper may always be obtained. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Ficet-st., E. C., London.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

An effect is to be made by the Republicans in the Formed Ascetably to put an end to the state of slege in Paris. 8 veral prominent Bonapartists have been cited to fore a ladge of instruction. - The insurrection in the Aug name Republic is confined to the interior of the country. —— An Euclish vessel has been searched by the Spanish authorities at Santander.

Processings of the Chicago Board of Trade against W. The General Grand Caspier of Royal Arch Masons in the United States met in Nashville, Tenn. The special committee appointed to propose a new form of government for the District of Columbia have agreed upon a report. —— The Hon, G. S. Houston was installed Governor of Alabama. —— The South Carolina House of Representatives met and elected the Hon. R. B. E'Bott Speaker.

Prof. Rousmy Price feetured on "Metallie and Paper Currency." = The Queksilver Mining Company attempted to equalize common and preferred stock and pay a dividend of \$0 a share on all, but a preferred stockholder served an rejunction upon them. ---- The sail ors' strike met with partial success. ---- The 'longshoremen remain locked out, === The Children's Aid Society held their annual meeting. - The simplification of the Tariff laws was urged by the linen trade. The appeal in the Brooklyn scandal suit will be the decision of the General Term in the Lagrave extradition case. — Tarough Judge Van Brune's decision in the case of John Foley squainst Chamberlain Paimer the city will save \$300,000. ==== Gold, 1113. 1113. 1113. Thermometer, 25°, 39°, 59°.

The probability of an arrangement between the Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, by which the former can use part of the latter's new road from Chicago, is further indicated. At all events the Baltimore people seem to perceive its advantages.

The Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic scems to have been led, by the expherence of his feelings, into a misstatement. There is not only no confirmation of his report of the end of the insurrection, but we are even told that it "is confined "to the interior of the country." Although the fortunes of the insurgents appear to be waning, there is still reason to believe that the end is not just yet.

The severity of the disaster to Tuscumbia has induced the Mayor of that city to ask the President for a supply of army rations. The President regrets his inability to comply

tariff laws. At the meeting held yesterday their wants were very fully discussed. The object aimed at is to facilitate trade without depriving the Government of revenue, the Pinchback. present system being so intricate that a merchant has to be half a lawyer before he can do business in accordance with the laws.

The full text of Mr. Gladstone's remarkable pamphlet on the Vatican Decrees, which was printed exclusively yesterday in THE TRIBUNE, will be reproduced on Saturday next in TRIB-UNE Extra No. 25. It will be accompanied by the replies of Archbishop Manning and Lord Acton, together with a collection of other interesting matter relating to this the most remarkable politico-religious discussion of late times. Price ten cents per copy, postage paid. Advance orders filled according to the date of their receipt.

An explanation of the circumstances which keep up the prices of poultry and game, will be found in our local columns. In previous years the dealers who supply the market, have rather overstocked it at this season, so that the week was unprofitable. This year they have somewhat erred on the side of caution, so that although not unusually dear, the Thanksgiving turkey is by no means a cheap article. An account is also given of the preparations for supplying to the occupants of the public and benevolent institutions, a good dinner to-morrow.

Prof. Bonamy Price's lecture on Metallic and Paper Currency makes plain a subject that most people consider abstruse. He tears away the mist in which money questions are so frequently enwrapped, by coming down to their simplest propositions. Having shown exactly what coin is, what paper currency is, and what are their relations to each other, he prepares the way for a lucid statement of the dependence of the trade of the country upon them. There is a great deal of hard, sound, common sense compressed in this lecture, and its arguments are as simple as they are strong.

There is always something to relieve the monotony of the Safe Burglary trial. Yesterday a violent altercation took place on the remark of Mr. Riddle that Shailer got his dismissal because he was attacked in the corridor of the Treasury by the outraged mother of a young lady whom he grossly insulted. The remark brought Harrington, Davidge, and Smithers to their feet, and for a while it looked as though they were going to take the management of the case entirely out of the hands of the Court. We doubt if there ever was a trial in which the defendants so little recognized their position.

Mr. Charles Reade appears this morning in the columns of THE TRIBUNE in a new light. The most successful of living English novelists lays aside his plots and the whole arsenal of his novelist's weapons, and constitutes himself a special reporter. An old newspaper paragraph gives him the hint. He calls in the aid of policemen and detectives, finds his man, extorts from him the marvelous narration of which we present the first half this morning, verifies it by all manner of collateral inquiry, and then plainly sets down the tale as 'twas told him. He has a noble theme for the finest pen; and in these cheery Thanksgiving times it is specially pleasant to find such worthy honor paid to such high heroism.

A few months ago it was the custom, whenever ex-Auditor Dunan said anything concerning the Erie Railway, to sneer him down as a man who could not be believed. It has since turned out that the men who denied his assertions were the people who could not be believed, and who have been convicted by the English accountants whom they called in as witnesses to sustain them. The story Mr. Dunan tells how about the garbling of his thing very much like it, was made in the asaffidavit to the Eric report seems, therefore, the more significant and important. Unless the force of Mr. Dunan's statement can in some way be broken, it ought to be a State Prison matter for some respectable railway

Some of the reports of bureaus under the Secretary of the Interior have been already presented in The Tribune. Of what remains in the Secretary's report, the public lands and the railroads claim most importance. The waste of timber on public lands needs, the Secretary thinks, restrictive legislation. Some of the ingenious combinations by which rings of speculators take advantage of Government sales of land and prevent full prices from employment of the Civil Service rules, with ocbeing obtained, are described in this report. A very full exposition of the affairs of landgrant railroads is given. Our scientific friends will be glad to hear that their interests are well remembered, and the work of the Geological Survey of the Territories is spoken of in terms of commendation.

If all the excellent reforms devised in committee and stated in general terms in our dispatches can be carried out, the District of Columbia will have a model government, on possible to give every insubordinate voter a which the rest of the world may gaze and gnash its teeth with envy. Citizens are only to bear their just share of municipal burdens. The new regime is to be raised above the level of party politics, and to be entirely nonpartisan. It is not to be run in the interests of the Administration. Honest and efficient officers are to be secured, and it shall be indeed absolutely certain that the disbonest and incompetent shall be turned out. There "strikers" of Members of Congress. Everything done by officials shall be open as day to everybody else. There is much more perfection anticipated, the details of which we have not space to quote. Happy Washington! Oh! if there be an elysium on earth, it

is this, it is this! PROSPECTS OF THE INFLATIONISTS. The present Senate numbers 39 Inflationists and 34 who have generally voted against widening the distance which separates our paper and gold. We include in the minority Messrs. Boutwell, Sherman, and Scott, who last Winter and Spring, as our readers remember, were not in all cases to be depended credit for being sincerely opposed to any further increase of the legal tender circulation. We are of opinion that should the attempts to expand the currency be renewed by the XLIVth Congress, next to the veto of the

will have a imajority of the full Senate, a paymaster locks his office and pronounces the 7,114,000 four years ago, showing an increase vacancy having so far existed through the reluctance of the majority to welcome Mr.

The 15 Anti-Inflationists whose terms expire represent the States of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont. Six of these States, including Ohio, California, Maryland, Connecticut, Texas, and Delaware, have already elected their new Senators, and the Inflationists have made no gains that we are aware of. The only State where they are likely to gain is Missouri. It will be a sad and shameful sight to see the place of Carl Schurz taken by an Inflationist, but we suppose such a catastrophe

is probable. The 10 Inflationists represent Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Two of these States bave already elected, but we know nothing of the views of Mr. Withers of Virginia or of Mr. Bruce of Mississippi in relation to the currency. The latter, however, is pretty sure to be an Inflationist, and the former not unlikely to be one. The only State the Inflationists are sure to lose is Rhode Island, which is offset by their probable gain of Missouri. It is barely possible that one or two of the five Senators to be elected from Minnesota, Nebraska, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin may be opposed to Inflation, but it is hardly probable.

There are nevertheless three or four chances of escape from Inflation. Of these we put first the growth of an enlightened public opinion. The people have already made great progress in this direction, and it would not be surprising if one or two of the Senators, upon whose votes the Inflationists have hitherto been able to depend, should in future give the currency quacks the cold shoulder. In the second place, we put the inherent difficulty of the agreement of the Inflationists upon any practical measure. The free banking delusion will hardly be able to survive the ridiculous failure of the bank note redemption experiment, and it is clear that in the next Congress the National banks will not be as strong as they are in the present one. Any attempt to increase the legal tender circulation above \$362,000,000 the President would be pretty sure to veto. In the third place, there is the contingency of such a recovery in the business of the country as to put a stop to the clamor for "relief." Finally, we have the President himself in a measure committed to measures the reverse of Inflation, though he did sign Mr. Dawes's wretched bit of patchwork. We confess there is by no means an impregnable bulwark against Inflation, but we trust that the influential portion of the community who know that Inflation will bring with it the certain destruction of everything that is built on credit-that is to say of everything founded on the belief that pecuniary engagements will be honestly kept-will exert the moral force to which American citizens have never been insensible. The stakes are the prosperity, the happiness, and the honor of our nation for at least a generation. They will not be sacrificed, if sacrificed at all, without a desperate

resistance.

THE GREAT FEDERAL SOUP-HOUSE, The Republican papers which have urged the Administration to take up a vast scheme of costly canals and railroads for the benefit of hungry voters getting to be disagreeable at election time, are pressing their project as if they really believed it a good one. They appear to be thoroughly convinced that nothing will patch up their rent and rickety party and retain their fast vanishing followers except the addition of a hundred millions a year to the national debt in "giving labor and food "to the laborer." This suggestion, or some-Summer by Messrs. Logan, Chandler, Cameron, Flanagan, Clayton, and other leading statesmen of the Union Republican Congressional Committee. They expressed the belief that a nation which had "spent three thousand mil-"lions of treasure and an ocean of life for "peace" would not haggle over a trifle of one hundred and twenty millions or so for internal improvements. The idea was only hinted. It was reserved for the newspaper oracles after the election to develop and enforce its lessons. The great trouble with the present Administration has been the insufficiency of the offices to go round. A judicious casional suspensions, answered very well to keep in order the post-office patriots who pack caucuses, control nominations, and manage the rest of the machinery of the party; and while business was reasonably brisk and the country undisturbed, nothing further was needed to insure orthodox elections. But with trouble in the finances and depression of trade came a disposition among the people to ask impertinent questions and disregard their official leaders. It was not post-office; and yet it was plain that some-

thing must be done. The scheme of a vast system of government works, upon which money could be spent in fabulous amounts and for any length of years, seemed to meet the case exactly. It would furnish fat places for the leaders, with a handsome margin of outlay for campaign purposes, and enable the Administration to give a job of work to as many voters as the shall be no places for the friends and exigencies of politics might make it necessary for the party to provide for. It can safely be said that after one season there would not be a doubtful Congress District anywhere on the great network of improvements which Messrs. Cameron and Flanagan meant to spread over the whole country; and it can probably be predicted with equal safety that the works would never be finished while there was a dollar left in the treasury or a market for another bond. The plan is shrewd enough, though it is not strictly original. It is nothing more than an extension of the Navy-Yard process. The public understand what that is pretty well by this time. There is hardly a yard in the country which has not some rotten hulk perpetually on. However, we give the Senators named on the stocks, some ancient unfinished shinof-war, begun when our oldest admiral was a red-cheeked midshipman, and destined never to leave the ways, or some fragment of an old keel which is to be "repaired" into a new vessel. There is only one use for these curi-

appropriation exhausted;" a solemn stillness falls upon the scene where everything was so busy two days before; and repairs are suspended until the next campaign. What is the great internal improvement scheme but an attempt to do on a grand scale what is now done on a small one?

It would be easy enough to show that nothing but misery can come of trying to support an army of workingmen at the public cost-or, as the Washington organ expresses it, "to give "labor and food to the laborer;" nothing but misfortune to the real working classes, the ruin of legitimate business, crushing public debts, intolerable taxation, increase of pauperism, and hideous political corruption. The experiment was tried in Paris after the revolution of 1848, and no Frenchman who saw the deplorable results will ever forget them. But it is not worth while to argue against the plan on economical grounds, because it is not intended as a measure of public economy. It is nothing but the trickery of partisan adventurers who have been repudiated by their followers and are shortly going to be cast out. They are not likely to shape the policy of the country any longer, and we do not think they can do much more misak-

MULLETT.

We shall miss Mullett. The Treasury Department will miss him. The furniture establishment which he superintended so gracefully will miss him. Unfinished public buildings all over the country will miss him. So also will contractors. And the white arms of a thousand derricks looming up stark and tall against the November sky will toss and beckon and wait for the Mullett that comes back never. Ah, the plans that man has planned, the buildings he has built, the money he has spent, and the amount of able-bodied iron-clad profanity he has mixed in his daily discourse-how well we remember them now, and how we shall miss them all. Congressmen will miss him. They have been very fond of him. And well they might be. For say what you please about Mullett, there was, in the phrase of the worldly, "nothing mean about him." No member of Congress ever asked Mullett for a public building in vain. He turned no member of Congress empty away. Whenever a member of Congress-of the dominant party, of course-said to Mullett on the eve of an election, "Now Mullett, you must do something for us; I must have a public building in my deestrict," Mullett never hesitated. What shall it be?" says Mullett-"Custom-"house, Court-house, or Post-Office ?"-and upon being informed, he just sat down and wrote a message to Congress recommending it, while a clerk was making the plans. And then all the Congressmen who wanted public buildings united and carried the appropriation. Yes, Mullett was gifted, not precisely as an architect. We would not say that. We do not think architecture was his forte, though being a man of a nervous temperament and great spryness, we should judge he might be quite bappy in the use of the hammer, and possibly develop talent as a shingler. His special gift was in distributing the public money. He did it by the millions, and so long as every member of Congress got " something "for his deestrict" there were no questions

asked. And he's gone. Or rather is going as soon as some competent person can be found who will take the place of Supervising Architect and not feel called upon to run the whole Government, and damn everybody who cries "Hold: enough!" From all accounts the scene in the Treasury Department when Mullett announced his purpose to tear himself away from the service and pay of the Government must have been thrilling in the extreme. There sat the Secretary of the Treasury, diguified and serene, little dreaming of the blow the country was about to receive, torial remarks of yesterday, in which, we flatter and there sat Mullett, about the size of a ourselves, resignation was equally mingled with fire-cracker, and brim full of the remarkable qualities of that exasperating explosive. The conversation ran upon cabinet-making, upon desks and wardrobes, and other such high themes, suggested by the discovery that Mullett was running a cabinet shop at Government expense and an annual cost of \$22,000. The Secretary remarked to Mullett, probably in a casual way, that Indiana as cannot resist the temptation of saying the proceeding was contrary to law. Imagine Mullett's suprise. Not at the discovery that he was violating the law, but that the Secretary should suppose the law made any difference, or was of any consequence whatever. But imagine Mullett's amazement and indignation when the Secretary actually insisted upon enforcing the law. Right before his face and eyes, he sitting there in front. Was ever such an indignity peppery little benefactor of the Congressional 'deestricts" must have swelled up and sputtered and snapped and cracked at such treatment. And if the recording angel does charge up profanity, what a job of short-hand, doubleentry bookkeeping he must have had to follow Mullett as he skipped around the Secretary and let his chin swing loose.

And then the blow came. The Secretary could not have anticipated it. If he had he never would have said anything about the law. Mullett resigned. Yes, standing there in the department for which he had done so much, he flung his resignation in the face of an astonished country, and with a few carefully selected "cuss words" went out. He took but one oath on going into office; nobody knows how many he took on going out. It was an awful moment, no doubt. The Washington Monument stopped in its upward progress. A thousand derricks creaked. Widely scattered "deestricts" trembled for their unexpended appropriations, and unfinished public buildings in all parts of the any man now living." country began to gather mildew and rust. At that moment it looked as though the National Debt was in danger, and all the interests of humanity, including the eagles that are to be set up on the New-York Post-Office. were imperiled. But Mullett went and saw the President, and consented to wait until his successor should be appointed, and the country breathed again. He is going, though, Mullett is going. He has resigned. And there are appropriations unexpended, and some money left in the Treasury. He will not consent to stay and spend it. It is too bad. The President will have to use it in digging canals and other great internal improvements.

of nearly 83 per cent. This fact alone is sufficient to account for the severe decline during the last sixteen months in the prices of cotton goods. The returns of our exports show that none of this increased capacity to manufacture has been caused by the more extended sale of American goods in foreign countries, while the population at home has scarcely increased 11 per cent against three times that increase in the capacity of the mills to turn

out goods.

The natural remedy for this state of things is the extension of the foreign market and reduced imports of the foreign goods with which our manufacturers have to compete in the home markets. Something has already been accomplished in both respects, the quantity of cotton goods exported from New-York and Boston during the first fortysix weeks of the current year being the war, and the imports having fallen off about twenty per cent from the figures of last yes. The manufacturers at current prices seem to be selling their goods for the bare cost of production, not counting interest on capital and allowing nothing for depreciation of machinery. Under such circumstances that they should resort to short time is not to be wondered at.

On the other hand, the large supply of unmanufactured cotton which now depresses prices throughout the world gives the manufacturers cheap raw material, and the abundant harvests have increased the ability to purchase of most persons in the receipt of wages. These influences are already felt by the English manufacturers, and as the same causes are in operation here it may be concluded that the greater cheapness of the goods will not fail to extend the consumption of them, in spite of the dall times. One thing is certain, that not many new mills will go up until prospects improve, while population is steadily increasing, and must be clothed.

The nine most important cotton manufacturing States are the following: Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connectient, Pennsylvania, Maine, New-York, Maryland, and Georgia. The names are ranged in the order of their consumption of cotton. Massachusetts using last year 433,000 bales, and Georgia 49,000 bales. The State of New-York uses but 13,000 bales more than Georgia, Ohio but one-tenth as much as Georgia, while Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, California and Oregon do not appear in the list of cotton-spinning States at all. In Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, however, there are a few small mills which buy their yarn already spun and make it into cloth. The cotton mills in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina are the most prosperous in the Union, and with a more settled government in the Southern States their growth in number and capacity will be all that can be desired.

Occasionally there is a newspaper hoax which has bout it some slight redeeming feature. That horrible story a short time ago about the animals breaking loose in Central Park was not one of these. for it not only shocked the whole community, but grossly libeled certain creatures who were utterly mable to write a letter to the editor in their own defense, but who would no doubt have gladly vindicated their reputations, if they had enjoyed the freedom the paper credited them with, by devouring every inmate of the editorial rooms. The latest canard, that of an Indiana paper, is less sanguinary and sensational. It represented the Hon. Wm. Baxter, framer of the Baxter temperance law and unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature, in a towering passten threatening to "ktck the whole top" of his rival's head off, and making a violent, assault upon him. The hint that the story was an attempt to attain the strangeness of truth by means of fiction was hidden in the closing paragraph, which Indiana and Ohio papers (notably The Indianapolis Journal and Cincinnati Enquirer, where we first saw it) did not copy. Thus were we led into our ediphilosophy. We take pleasure in saying now, upon the authority of Mr. Baxter's personal friends, that he is a man as temperate in his language as in his life; that he not only did not unroof the head of his rival, but did not give utterance to any such dreadful threat; and that he is a member of the Society of Friends, an organization believed to be opposed on principle to unrousing people's heads. Hereafter it will be well for such rural editors in things which are not true about their neighbors, to warn their readers at the beginning of their articles that they do not expect to be believed. For it seems that, in dealing with the Indiana country newspapers, the Cincinnati and Indianapolis editors rarely read to the end.

Mr. A. B. Mullett is neither a remarkable architect, as his foolish admirers are now saying, nor an meapable, as some of his enemies have always maintained. He was a clerk, or assistoffered a Supervising Architect! How that aut of some sort, in an architect's office in Cincinnati, when Mr. Chase gave him a temporary position in the Treasury Department. It was originally a place of little consequence, and his hold upon it was of very uncertain tenure. By dint of indefatigable button-holing and shrewd playing upon the weaknesses of Congressmen, he has succeeded in developing it to enormous proportions. Out of the Treasury Department and Government support he would rank as a third or fourth-rate architect. Most of the works with which his name is connected are made respectable in appearance largely by the mere dignity of bulk; but nearly all of them have also been licked into fair shape by other architects, as was the case notably with the New-York Post-Office. No competent and honest architect could, of course, be induced to take the position Mullett has vacated at his salary. The Liliputian wardance which Muliett is said to have described around the handsome and placid Secretary of the Treasury in his resignation scene, recalls the description once given of him by Secretary Chase. "Mullett, Mullett?" said the Secretary. "Oh, yes; 'Mullett is the little fellow from Cincinnati, who explodes at the lowest pressure of

it, see it, touch it, handle it, hear of it. And there between the sheets he fought a good moral fight, and then he arose, dressed himself and walked into the world a tectotal giant refreshed! The party militant against his appetite who did this was the late Joseph Wood of Brighton, England, a renowned Total Abstainer and the Best of Good Templars. Mr. Wood used to relate that, being of imbibing parentage, at seven years of age he" could drink off a glass of gin like a man." A quarter of a century ago he signed the pledge. Seven years after, upon an occasion to him memorable, his appetite suddenly returned, an intenser devil than before. He made a bee-line for home. He went by the doors of the public houses at the rate of ten miles an hour. He reached delayed; in cases of this sort he gives twice who gives quickly.

The linen trade is added to the number of mercantile interests which will place before Congress their needs of simplification in the Congress the interest which will place before Congress their needs of simplification in the Congress that is not the sole work to M. Gardield to Congress the congress that the congress to the same and congress the congress the congress the congress the congress the congress that the congress that the congress the congress the congress the congress the congress the congress that the congress the congress the congress the congress that the congress the congress that the congress the congress the congress that the congress that the congress the congress that the congress his residence, he rushed to his chamber, he disrobed

He went to bed. Went where he could n't smell

Joseph after that, and when he left this world of temptation the other day they buried him m their own place of graves. He will never be thirsty again; or if he should be, he is gone where there is no beer and no brandy to mislead and cheat him.

Mr. Bowen opens the annual Winter campaign of the religious newspapers for renewals of subscription, in high spirits, and with attractive inducements. See his advertisement of The Independen elsowhere.

MUSIC.

EVENINGS WITH THE GREAT MUSICIANS. Mr. J. N. Pattison gave the third of his

course of illustrated lectures on Music and its Great Composers last night at De Garmo Hail. The room was crowded, and the deep interest manifested by the aud ence in the entertainment was proof enough that Mr. Pattison has undertaken a useful enterprise. His subject was Handel, to whom he did not hesitate to assign the very first place among all musicians, past present, and future. He gave a rapid sketch greater than in any other year since of some of the incidents of the composer's career, with brief but intelligent comments upon the characteristics of his works and a few ancedotes. There was not much in all this that had not been said before but to a larpart of almost any miscellaneous audience it would probably be new, and it certainly was interesting as well as instructive. The lecture was interspersed with illustrations both vocal and instrume De Ryther singing the "Laseta ch'io pianca" from "Rinaldo" with a great deal of expression and sharing with Miss Annie Borie the air from "The Mes "He shall feed his Flock" and "Come unto Him." and Mr. Pattison giving three plano-forte pieces, to each of which he prefixed an explanation. These were the grand Pague in E minor, the Chaconne in G, and the "Harmonious Blacksmith," all of which were played extremely well. Lecture and illustrations helped each other amazingly, and Mr. Pattison is to be congratulated upon his success in a style of entertainment which is well calculated to de good as well as to give pleasure. Mendel-sohn will be treated next week, and the Blustrations selected are nine of the Songs without Words.

PERSONAL.

Prince Louis Napoleon recently resumed his ucties at Woolwich, after going through a course of in-

Mr. Layard, brother of the British Embassador at Madrid, has been appointed Governor of the Fiji Islands, recently acquired by Great Britain.

Rear-Admiral Krantz, the French Governor of Cochin China, has issued a decree suppressing gamb The Rev. Canon Kingsley preached at Westminster on All Saints' Day, and remarked during his discourse that he regarded the "Sanctus" as the first

nd poblest of all hymns. Mr. Alexander D. Munson, American editor t The Continental Herald and Swiss Times of Geneva, has been appointed Financial Agent in Switzerland by the Contennial Commissioners.

J. Roosevelt Bayley, Archbishop of B tinore, will visit New-York to-day and remain about a week. He will be the guest of Archbishop McCloskey luring the greater part of the time. A council of war in New-Caledonia recently

vent through the formality of sentencing Count Rocheort and his companions, Pascal Grousset and Pala, to we years' imprisonment each for escaping from that Baroness Rosen, the Russian Abbess, who

required the means of making a great display of licer-shity by perpetrating gigantle forgeries, has been sen-senced at Moseaw to three years' bansament and H rears' exile in Siberia. State Treasurer Raines, who has never entirely recovered his physical energy stace his prostra-

tion immediately following the Paelps defaication, is still lying scriously ill in his rooms at Concress Hall, Alberty. His attack is of a palmonary character. The Rev. Dr. Miner, who resigned the pastorate of the Second Universalist Caurch of Boston some time since, to give his entire attention to the Presidency of Tatt's College, has returned to the church on a salary of \$5,000, and will resign the Presidency of the College.

The Rev. John Weiss is expected to deliver a new course of lectures on the Women of Shakespeare, in the Union League Club Theater, beginning early in December. One of his lectures is entiried "The Blonde Woman," another is on "Portia," another on "Macbeta and Lady Macbeth," while the first discusses "Shake-speare's Women."

The name of the Rev. George W. Williams, a graduate of the Newton Theological Seminary and pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Caurch in Boston, is mentioned in connection with the chaptaincy of the House of Kepresentatives. The suggestion is received with mach havor by Vice President Wilson and other promi-

at Massachusetts politicians Washington, Nov. 24.—Secretary Delano left asmington to night to spend Thanksgiving Day in

Boston, Nov. 24.-Bishop Lynch of South Carolina lectored at Dedham to-night on "Bismarch and the Church."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle does not agree with The Mobile (Ala.) Register in thinking that the Hon-Alex. H. Stephens will vote against the impeacument of Judge Durell, and says: "So far as we know, Mr. Stephens does not defend Durell, but, on the contrary, declares his midnight decree 'infamous.' We have no loubt that when the case comes up Mr. Stephens will om with the patriotic men of both pointical parties in ensuring the unjust Juege."

The People's Club of Pattersonville, St.

Mary's Parish, La., has called a convention of the planters of the Parish for Dec. 12, to consider the question of wages for plantation hands with a view to conert of action. The officers of the Club say : " We trust to accomplish more than the mere arranging of wages by taking prompt measures to protect those negroes who voted with as and who are now threatened by the For the reconstructed correspondent of a

ew-born Administration journal George Alfred Townsend is not cheerful. In a late letter he says: "There are about a hundred Congressmen here, looking at each other for encouragement. 'I'll swear,' said Charles never saw.' It is getting to be said that Lyman Tremain can lead the pending session of Congress if he wants indicating the depth of the depression i The Administration party in Florida seems

to have been taking lessons from Messrs. Kellogg, Pack ard, and Casey. A fair count of the votes cast at the late election gives the Legislature to the Conservatives by a majority of 1 in the Senate and 4 in the House. At a successor to Senator Gilbert has to be chosen. this is a matter of considerable importance, and it is alleged that the Republican officials are now engaged in a vigorous counting-out process to reverse the verdict of the ballots. Four precincts of Jefferson County, which gave a heavy Conservative majority, have been thrown out on account of the most trivial irregularities in the returns-for instance

in two cases the returning officers, after giv ing the figures correctly, had neglected to write out the word "votes." The returns from one of the precincts of Leon County were thrown out on the ground that certain votes were improperly received by the United States Supervisors. In other counties there are said to be similar processes in operation, and it is by no means improbable that the Lexislature will be Republican before the State Board of Canvassers have closed their labors.

The Washington Republican tells Mr. Garfield that above all things he must not quarrel with it because it saw fit some weeks ago to criticize his actions in Congress. It says : "We really meant to be kind and generous toward him, because we love and admire him, and recognize the great services he has done for the party in one way or another. What we wished to impress upon Mr. Gar-neld's mind was that, as one of the principal leaders in the House, he should up, and bring his party up to a higher plane of thought and action than he has yet done. We did not object to his cutting down expenses and lopping off of useless branches of the service, because that is only right. But we strove to point out to him that the party expects something more at his hands, and that as a leader he must go to the country with something larger and greater than a reduction of a hundred poor girls in the printing bureau of the Treasury Department. That is not the sole work for Mr. Garneld to do,